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Opposite the State House,  
HARTFORD, CT.

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DWELL, DANIELS & CO., have received  
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a great variety of Caps, Umbrellas, Carpet  
Canes, Life Preservers, Gloves, Mittens,  
Sept. 14.

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NOAH WEBSTER'S,  
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the amount from off your back, to put into  
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Webster's great work is the best Dictionary  
of the English language.—*London Chronicle*.

This volume must find its way into all our public  
and good private libraries, for it provides the  
lith student with a mass of the most valuable  
information, which he would in vain seek for else  
where.—*London Literary Gazette*.

containing three times the amount of matter of  
other English Dictionary compiled in this country  
or any Abridgement of this work, published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield,  
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MONUMENTS.

MES G. BATTERSON, Marble manufacturer,  
Hartford and Litchfield, Ct., would respectfully  
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where he will manufacture at the lowest possible  
costs, all kinds of MONUMENTS and GRAVE  
ONES, of the best American and Foreign mar-

Church Tablets, chimney pieces, mantles, centre  
table, pier, bureaus, and counter tops, of Egyptian  
or any other kind of foreign marble which  
can be preferred, executed at short notice, and in  
superior style of workmanship.

Persons in want of any kind of work in the  
style line, are respectfully requested to call and  
have a style of workmanship before purchas-

ing.

Monuments delivered to any yard in the city  
of charge.

Hartford, April, 1840.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
corporated 1810. Charter perpetual.—Capital,  
\$150,000, with power of increasing it to \$250,000.

THIS long established and well known institution  
has transacted a most extensive insurance  
business for more than thirty years, throughout  
the United States and Europe. No American  
or English company has aimed to secure public  
confidence, by an honorable and faithful fulfillment of  
contracts; and owners of property are assured  
that all fair claims for losses under its policies will  
be liberally adjusted and promptly paid. Public  
buildings, manufactorys, mills, machinery, dwell-  
ing houses, stores, merchandise, household furni-  
ture, vessels on the stocks or while in port, &c.  
will be insured at rates as low as the risk will  
limit. The following gentlemen constitute the  
Board of Directors:

ELIPHALET TERRY, Esq., President.  
Hezekiah Huntington, Charles Bowditch,  
Albert Day, Henry Keney,  
Junius S. Morgan, Calvin Day,  
James Goodwin, Daniel Buck, Jr.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

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Applications for insurance may be made directly  
to the office of the Company at Hartford, or to its  
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on.

April, 1840.

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED in 1819, for the purpose of in-  
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water, \$250,000, secured and ready for the best  
possible manner, and risks on terms as  
favorable as other offices. The business of the  
company is principally confined to risks in the  
country, and therefore so detached that its capital  
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The office of the company is kept in their new  
building, next west of Treat's Exchange Coffe  
House, State street, where constant attendance is  
given for the accommodation of the public.

The Directors of the company are:

Thomas K. Brace, Miles A. Tuttle,  
Samuel Tudor, John L. Bowditch,  
Joseph Pratt, Ebenezer Flower,  
James Thomas, Eliphalet A. Bulkley,  
Ward Woodbridge, Roland Mather,  
Joseph Church, Edwin G. Ripley,  
Silas B. Hamilton, S. S. Ward,  
Frederick Tyler, Henry Z. Pratt.  
Robert Buel.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.

S. L. Loomis, Secretary.  
The Atna company has agents in most of  
the towns in the State, with whom insurance can  
be effected.

Hartford, April, 1840.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY—FIRE AND

MARINE.  
Office No. 8 Exchange Buildings, North of the State  
House, Hartford, Ct.

THIS Company was incorporated by the Legis-  
lature of Connecticut, for the purpose of es-  
tablishing Fire and Marine Insurance.—has a capital of  
\$100,000, and has the power of increasing its capi-  
tal to half a million of dollars.

The company will issue policies on Fire or Ma-  
rine Risks on terms as favorable as other Offices.

Application may be made by letter from any part  
of the United States, where no agency is establish-  
ed. The office is open at all hours for the transac-  
tion of business.

The Directors are:

Daniel W. Clark, John W. Burtonton,  
Charles H. Northam, Elisha Peck,  
William Kellogg, Thomas Belknap,  
Lemuel Humphrey, A. G. Hazard,  
Benjamin W. Greene, Ebenezer Seely,  
Julia Throop, Mark Howard,  
Elizur Hills, John W. Seymour,  
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D. W. CLARK, President.

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Books! Books!

The subscriber would respectfully announce to  
his numerous customers that he has recently re-  
ceived from the New York Trade Sales, large addi-  
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Printers, 184 1-2 Main Street, Hartford

# Christian Secretary.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY BURR & SMITH.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE CHURCHES."

TERMS—\$2 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXVIII.

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## Christian Secretary.

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with the amount of twelve and a half per cent., to  
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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates of ad-  
vertising in this city.

Communications intended for the paper should  
be addressed to BURR & SMITH, post paid.

From the Boston Traveller.

### Boston Anniversaries.

TUESDAY, Oct. 30th.

*Massachusetts Conference of Baptist Min-  
isters.*—The anniversary of this body was  
held on Tuesday, Oct. 30, in Rowe street  
Church. Rev. Dr. Sharp presided. The  
meeting was opened with singing by Rev.  
Mr. Welch. The Secretary, Rev. J. Bar-  
nard, read the minutes of the last meeting.

Rev. Dr. Sharp made some remarks on  
the subject of worship. He regretted that  
ministers had not more generally been  
taught in early life to sing God's praises.  
He considered it as important a part of worship  
as prayer. He thought ministers did  
not duly estimate it. That child was not  
half taught who was not instructed to be  
grateful to his parents, and to give utter-  
ance to that sentiment; and so he thought  
the children of God were not duly instructed  
unless they were taught to feel grateful to  
God, and to express the same in songs of  
praise; and he thought it would be  
amiss to have a professor of music in their  
theological seminary. The young brethren  
might be situated so that they would have  
to do all the singing and praying as well  
as preaching. He recollects going out to  
preach when a young man, where there  
was no Bible and no hymn-book and no  
singers. But his brother had taught him  
to learn hymns and Scriptures, and he was  
able to give out the hymn and sing it, and  
to take his text from memory. A bad fash-  
ion had come up, of leaving all the singing to  
the choir. Singing was a great deal  
more important to personal piety than  
many imagined.

He spoke also, of his great abhorrence  
of the practice of sitting in prayer, which  
he was sorry to say was coming in. He  
thought we were disposed to make too little  
of manner in our worship. In coming out of  
Babylon we had gone to such an ex-  
treme that we had made our worship pie-  
bald.

He was pleased with a practise he saw  
in the churches in England. When they  
go into the house of God, the first thing  
they do is to bow their heads in prayer,  
which he thought had a very good effect in  
preparing the mind for worship.

Subsequently a proposition was made to  
invite the N. E. S. Union to unite with the  
American Baptist Publication Society,  
Philadelphia. After some discussion, an  
arrangement was at last effected and a res-  
olution of transfer carried, by an almost  
unanimous vote.

*Thursday, Nov. 1.*

*Massachusetts Baptist Convention.*—On  
Thursday afternoon, at the opening of the  
meeting, a number of the Portuguese exiles  
were introduced, accompanied by Mr.  
Gonzales, who sang a hymn Portuguese,

in a plaintive air, and apparently with  
deep devotion, which produced a strong im-  
pression upon the audience. Mr. Gon-  
zales addressed a few remarks to the Con-  
vention, respecting the works of the Bible  
in connection with the labors of Dr. Kal-  
ley, and exhibited the covers of a Bible  
with the leaves nearly all torn out, as a  
specimen of the works of the Pope and his  
priests. It was found in the streets of Ma-  
deira, after the destruction of Dr. Kelley's  
library. Mr. G. then introduced to the  
audience the oldest convert in Madeira, who  
was converted at the age of 60, and was  
knocked down and her ribs broken while  
distributing tracts and Bibles.

The committee on Sabbath schools and  
publications presented their report.

Rev. Mr. Leonard addressed the Convention  
on the subject of the American and  
Foreign Bible Society.

*Foreign Missions.*—The anniversary of  
the Foreign Missionary Society was held  
on Thursday evening.

*Ministerial Conference.*—A sermon was  
preached on Tuesday evening, by Rev. Mr.  
Bronson, before the Ministerial Conference.  
Rev. Dr. Sharp presided. Prayer was of-  
fered by Rev. Mr. Aldrich, of Framing-  
ham.

The text was in Acts 1:8, "But ye shall  
receive power after that the Holy Ghost is  
come upon you."

The subject was "The moral power of the  
Christian Ministry." The arduous work  
assigned them demands an immense moral  
power; and this is furnished.

*Massachusetts Baptist Convention.*—This  
body was opened with devotional services  
and a sermon by Rev. J. G. Warren,  
from Col. iii. 10, 11.—"And have put on  
the new man, which is renewed in knowl-  
edge, after the image of him that created  
him," &c. The main idea of the dis-  
course was, that the new man is superior to  
the old, in that it is independent of all the  
circumstances and relations of this life.

Rev. Mr. Wilcox, from the committee on  
Foreign Missions, made a report.

Rev. Mr. Peck, Secretary of the Board  
of Missions, gave a brief view of the aspect  
of the missions under the charge of the  
Board. It was stated by him that the mis-  
sions were enjoying an unfeigned degree of  
prosperity. As an extraordinary fact, no  
missionary connected with them had died  
during the year. Some of the missionaries  
having been in the field ten, fifteen, twenty  
or more years, there was reason to believe  
the missionary life was reaching a prolon-  
gation equal to that of the minister at home.  
The missionaries are in good heart and  
hope, from the promise of their labors, and

from the reinforcements recently made  
and yet to be made, consolidating and call-  
ing forth their strength.

In the Asiatic missions the work is steadily  
advancing, even where the most discouraging exist. The schools are in a flourishing condition, and additions are made to the churches at the various stations. The translation of the Bible is going on in the Karen language, and an encouraging feature is exhibited in the fact that native instrumentation is made available, and in some instances the transfer of  
churches has been made to the natives for their support, and the transfer has been

intended to an examination of the ordinance  
as originally instituted by our Lord; and  
reasons are assigned to prove that the com-  
mand was to baptize in water, and that through  
succeeding ages. The essay then

proceeds to show that baptism, as a profes-  
sion of faith, and an act of consecration to  
God—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, must  
be preceded by faith and discipleship.—  
The next chapter is given to an examination  
of New Testament baptisms, and the lan-  
guage employed in reference to its nature  
and effects; the object being to show that  
baptism is limited to those who make for  
themselves a consistent profession of faith.

Rev. Mr. Parker, of Cambridgeport, gave  
some account of the condition of the  
missionary stations visited by him recently  
in France and Germany.

In Germany and Prussia there are fifty  
Baptist churches, which are divided into  
three associations.

*FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 2.*

*New England Baptist Education Conven-  
tion.*—Gov. Briggs in the chair. Prayer  
by Rev. Dr. Ripley, professor in Newton  
Theological Seminary.

Rev. E. E. Cummings, from the com-  
mittee on the qualifications of beneficiaries,  
reported, that it is a fundamental truth,  
that it is the especial prerogative of the  
Holy Spirit to call men to the ministry; and  
this question settled, it is to be presumed  
that he has other necessary qualifications.

He has visited the conventions of the  
several States of New England, who have  
agreed to co-operate with this Society, and  
united in recommending a convention of  
the New England churches at this time, and  
arrangements have accordingly been made  
to hold such a convention, in connection with  
the annual meeting of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Bulkley, Secretary. The board have  
appointed Rev. Mr. Callicott Corresponding  
Secretary, with the view of his devoting  
his whole time to the interests of the Society,  
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# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

## Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1849.

"Philosophy, falsely so called."

A valued correspondent of this paper furnished us, several weeks since, an account of a Mass Missionary Meeting held with the Central Baptist church in Norwich, in which the following sentence occurred:

The native brethren expressed their profound astonishment that the children of believing parents should in any case grow up impenitent. Nothing of this kind occurred in their country. Christianity there sanctifies the parental relation, regenerates the family, makes it an household of faith.—As soon as children are old enough to be converted, they are converted, and converted too, through parental training—Christian nurture! So the Baptist polity does not necessarily forbid such a result.

The thought occurred to us, when we first read the sentence in manuscript, that a strong construction might possibly be put upon it; but still we supposed it was plain enough to be understood in the sense that the writer designed it should be, by the most ordinary reader. Least of all, did we think that an argument in favor of *infant baptism* would be drawn from it. The very circumstances under which these heathen children are converted forbid the idea of infant baptism having anything to do with it; and we should suppose that our pedobaptist brethren would be willing to give up this part of their Christian Nurture on learning the fact that the Baptist principle works so much better than theirs. This principle is perfectly simple; the children are taught the truths of Christianity in Christian families and in the Karen schools; the teachers and parents at the same time setting them an example worthy of imitation, in their godly lives and well ordered conversation. The Karen convert might have added that *prayer* for the conversion of these children is offered up daily by hundreds and thousands, who feel deeply interested in their welfare. The consequence of all this is, "that as soon as they are old enough to be converted, they are converted, and converted too, through parental training—Christian Nurture!" Just in the same way that "the foolishness of preaching saves those that believe;" for parental training, or Christian Nurture, call it which you please, includes, in the Baptist sense of the term, a vast deal of *preaching*. No matter whether this is done by the pious parent, the female assistant in missionary labors, or the preacher himself; the result in Burnah has been pretty uniformly the same. The pupils in the Karen boarding schools are, almost without an exception, converted at an early age—when they are old enough to be converted." Mrs. Vinton stated this fact in this city. It is a fact, we think, that is generally understood by the denomination; and yet not one of us, out of the seven hundred and fifty thousand Baptists in the United States, ever supposed that these heathen youths were converted on a different principle from that on which Paul, or the three thousand on the day of Pentecost, were converted. It is the grace of God, operating on the heart, through a knowledge of the truth, that makes men, and children too, obedient to the faith.

One great lesson, in connection with this remark of the converted Karen, should command itself to every Christian, and this is the lesson of parental faithfulness. The Bible is full of instruction on this point; believers are expressly commanded to "train up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord;" and were this admonition strictly and scripturally adhered to, there is no reason to doubt that the result would be the same as it is in Burnah—the children, as soon as they are "old enough to be converted," would be converted;—and that not of ourselves, for it is the gift of God. It speaks volumes too, in favor of the self-denying zeal of our missionaries. With such results before us, who can refuse his scanty pittance for the spread of the gospel among the still benighted millions of the perishing heathen? The results of their labors are before us, in the conversion of tens of thousands of pagan idolaters, including whole households. When the apostle Judson found himself on a heathen shore, without friends or patrons, he sent back by Rice, his fellow laborer, a statement of the condition of things there, with an urgent call for aid to sustain him in his labor of love. In closing his message, he added, "as to the results, tell them they are sure as the promise of God can make them." The results have proved the sincerity of Judson's faith in that dark hour of the missionary enterprise, and vindicated the faithfulness of God in his promises to his too faithful children.

We have been led to these remarks by an article in last week's *Independent*, a talented Congregationalist paper of New York, in which the paragraph near the head of this article is made the text for some kind remarks on "The Philosophy of Infant Baptism." The *Independent* supposes, and very honestly supposes, we have no doubt, that the statement of the Karen embodies the true philosophy of infant baptism. The substance of the *Independent's* article is contained in the following paragraph:

Letter from Rev. E. B. Cross.

We are indebted to a friend in Easton for a letter from bro. Cross, from which we make the extracts below. It will be remembered by most of our readers that the Fairfield Baptist Association support bro. and sister Cross as missionaries at Tavoy.

Tavoy, June 4, 1849.

To the *Fairfield Co. Baptist Association*:

DEAR BRETHREN.—In discharging the obligation which you have laid upon us, we feel a pleasure in again directing our communication to you, because we are in this way afforded another opportunity of claiming your sympathies and your prayers. God has supported us during the year that has passed, but not without first showing us the need of his support.

I have spoken of these personal things with great hesitation and reluctance, but your kindness has emboldened us. So far as my own feelings are concerned, I should regard it as a nearly infinitely greater trial to be deprived of the privilege of holding up the Saviour to sinners and of endeavoring to direct the frowns under my charge who are attempting to prepare themselves for this work among their countrymen, than to be subjected to much greater suffering of the kind we have experienced.

I do not say that I could not be reconciled even to such a trial. If I might be allowed to pray God for one thing greater than another in your behalf, or entreat my brethren to help me with their prayers, it would be that we may not be denied the privilege of prosecuting the work in which we are engaged. Dear brethren, is heaven

a place of rest? Is it a place of joy and gladness? But is it our highest wish to be ushered into it immediately and at once? If I were allowed to express the feeling which this moment awfully impresses me, I say, No. But for the trembling I have that I may be shut out, could I this day see heaven opened before me on the one hand with the invitation which would welcome me to its rest and blessedness, and on the other the privilege of saving some poor sinner from the gates of death, or from stumbling in the darkness of his heathenism upon the flames of hell, I would say, Oh God, let me stay. Let me be the instrument of converting a sinner from the error of his ways and saving a soul from death. Should not this be the feeling of Christians? Is not this what the apostle meant when he said, "I say the truth in Christ; I have no conscience also bearing witness in the Holy Ghost, that I have great heaviness, a continual sorrow in my heart, for I could wish myself accused from Christ for my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh?" No one could wish to be separated from Christ or shut out from heaven for the conversion of his children. It would have done your heart good to have heard her praising the Lord for his blessings. I had baptised a daughter the meeting before, which led four of her family to profess publicly to have found pardon for their sins. You may judge of my feelings when I took them

been doing great things for us in this part of the State for the last eighteen months. This was the case in particular counties. It appears now to have become more general. Wherever the servants of God "go and preach," he goes with them. Revivals are taking place, and in some places there is a constant revival.

When I came to this place in April last, this church, (Clear Creek,) had 85 members. Since that time there have been 36 added by baptism, and by birth, so that we now number 121 members. There are several others who, we have reason to believe, will soon come out on the Lord's side, and follow him. Many of those who have joined are young, and of the right kind of material for permanent usefulness. Many of them again, are the most influential men in the community. The people here are Baptist in sentiment, different from what they were formerly. Many of them were raised up under other influences.

Bethany Church, 18 miles South-East of this place, is in a flourishing condition. I had the pleasure of baptising ten into the fellowship of the Church at one meeting, among whom were three brothers, and one of their wives. They were sons of an old sister who had long stood almost alone, surrounded by all the "isms" for which the times are noted. But she continued to pray and labor for the conversion of her children. It would have done your heart good to have heard her praising the Lord for his blessings. I had baptised a daughter the meeting before, which led four of her family to profess publicly to have found pardon for their sins. You may judge of my feelings when I took them

"Down into the watery grave,"

and buried them with Christ by baptism. Among the number I have baptised was a brother of Rev. James B. Smith, of Louisiana, two members of the German Reformed Church, and one Methodist.

H. E. HEMSTED.

A Missionary Church the World's Only Hope; OR THE CHURCH ESSENTIALLY MISSIONARY, BOTH IN HER SPIRIT AND POLITY.

NUMERIX.

It is the whole church to whom God says, "Ye are my witness." It is the whole body of the faithful, "the general assembly and church of the firstborn unto God, to whom this moment is given."

The church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth. To the intent, that now might be known through the church, the manifold wisdom of God.—PAUL.

CONCLUSION.—UNION OF THE CHURCHES.

In a previous article we have assumed that, if there were but one church of Christ upon earth, it would still be the duty of that church to engage immediately in the work of missions,—to go at once into all the world, and according to its ability, to preach the gospel to every creature. This it would seem no one would question. Indeed, it is not a question of mere expediency or safety, but of principle—or right. Is it right, even for benevolent purposes, to sell the immunities of the kingdom of God? for a given sum of money, whether more or less, to admit the world to Christian suffrage—to fellowship in the holy and responsible work of the world's evangelization? No, it cannot be right. It savors too strongly, in principle, of the rottenness and corruption of Rome. Against it we enter our most unequivocal and earnest remonstrance. *We protest in the name of Christianity.* No argument can sustain, or even make plausible, so gross a violation of the most vital principles of the Christian economy. It must remain un vindicated. And we can only account for its adoption, by the worthy men who projected the Union, in the fact, that all our great religious organizations, *without the church, rest upon a similar basis.* They open the door of legislative and executive fellowship to the world in consideration of a specific value received—of a given sum of money. But an element so alien to the Baptist polity cannot long receive the suffrage of our churches. The third article must be—not altered—but expanded. The Union must throw itself into the embraces of the churches, and trust for support to the acts of love and faith therein. We earnestly pray that it may do so. We should deplore deeply the necessity which should compel the church to withdraw and form a separate ecclesiastical Missionary Union. But such a result is inevitable if the Union upon this point is resolved to be invincible. Nor can it be long delayed.

A London correspondent of the Baptist Register, in mentioning that the Rev. Baptist W. Noel had accepted a call from the Rev. Mr. Evans' church in John street, London, to become their pastor, adds: "It is said that four hundred of his former church will go with him."

Mr. Noel and the Rev. Dr. Steine were appointed by the Evangelical Alliance to go to Paris and Rome to secure, if possible, the release of the Rev. Dr. Achilli.

GRANVILLE, O.—The Baptist church in this town have just completed a new house of worship. We have a letter before us, dated Nov. 6, written by Rev. Dr. Going, which says: "The house is 52 by 72 feet, is well built and finished; that is ready for the bell and clock, and will cost nearly \$7000. We hope we shall not come out a *ollar* in debt. The basement will be completed in a very few weeks, the cost of which is included in the above estimate."

ORGANS.—A new and splendid organ has just been put up by the Messrs. Hook, of Boston, in Christ Church, the price of which we understand was some thirty-five hundred dollars. The old one was a very fine instrument, and was worth about one-half this sum.

The Rev. Dr. Bushnell's church and society voted, on Monday evening of the present week, to replace their organ by a new one. Twenty-five hundred dollars were voted for this purpose, together with the old one, for which the builder agrees to allow one thousand dollars.

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"We are authorised to say that Dr. Fuller has not the most remote idea of leaving Baltimore, for any other field of labor whatever. The abundant success which has crowned his ministry here, and the wide field for usefulness which is still open before him, are ample guarantees of the purpose he has so often publicly avowed of living and dying a citizen of Baltimore."

(F) We are informed that the Rev. Mr. Chapman, of Christ Church in this city, has resigned the rectoryship of that parish.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Jeremiah Hemingway of Tariffville, a painter by trade, aged 24 years, was killed on Wednesday, the 14th inst., by falling from a building which he was painting. The distance that he fell was sixty feet.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.—The arrival of the steamer *America*, since our last, brings but little intelligence of importance from Europe. A sudden and unexpected change had occurred in the French ministry. The old cabinet of Louis Napoleon have resigned in a body, and a new cabinet has been appointed in their places. The cause of this resignation is said to be a difference of opinion between the ministers and the President in regard to the policy of the latter in the affairs of Rome. The President, it is affirmed, is determined to carry out the principles laid down in his letter to Col. Ney. The ministers were opposed to this policy. The President remained firm, and the ministers resigned. The new cabinet will sustain in the views of the President. If this proves to be the true state of the case, Louis Napoleon is entitled to more credit than has been in the habit of receiving; while it will place the Pope in still further difficulties, and retard his return to Rome.

ASSASSINATIONS OF THE FRENCH SOLDIERS continue frequent at Rome; but whether they are committed at the instigation of the Jesuits, we are not informed. The Pope is desirous of returning to Rome on the 25th of November, the anniversary of his flight. We shall see.

THE HARTFORD LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE CO.—Persons wishing to procure insurance either on their lives or health, are referred to an advertisement of the above company in another column. The business of this company is conducted upon honorable principles, and upon more favorable terms than any other insurance company that we are acquainted with. One very desirable feature of this company is, that it grants a *specified sum*, weekly in case of sickness. An object may *U.S.* be obtained at a small expense for which thousands of young men pay enormous by uniting with some secret society.

The idea of procuring insurance on a person's life has been, viewed in an unfavorable light by many conscientious people who do not hesitate to insure their houses and barns; but when the principal comes to be fairly understood it will be regarded in the same light as any other kind of insurance.

Laboring men and men in moderate circumstances who are not possessed of real estate, have realized the advantage of health insurance, in receiving a regular weekly income from an insurance company while confined by sickness; and many families, who would otherwise have been left destitute on the death of the parent, have come into possession of a comfortable subsistence through the life insurance system.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE BAPTIST CHURCHES IN SATBROOK, with the Summary of belief, Covenant and Catalogue of the members of the Deep River Baptist Church.

This pamphlet is got up and arranged in the style in which publications of this nature should be. It commences with the earliest history of the Baptists in Saybrook—1729—and traces their history down to the present day. The history is collected from the best data that could be obtained, and appears to have been executed with much faithfulness. The names of the early Baptist preachers are preserved, and a succinct account of their persecutions for holding meetings and preaching "contrary to law," is furnished in this little pamphlet. It will be found exceedingly useful for future reference.

We are happy to find that many of our churches, especially in the eastern section of the State, are turning their attention to their early history. We have been promised a sketch, for publication, of the life of Elder Zadock Darrow, one of the earliest Baptist preachers in Waterford, New London County, in which a short history of the Baptist churches in that vicinity will probably be given.

There is a vast fund of interesting and important information embodied in the early history of the Baptists of Connecticut, which nothing but the closest care and research of early records and the recollection of the oldest members can preserve from oblivion.

FORMS OF PRAYER. By a Congregationalist.

A pamphlet of 12 pages, in which the author gives his reasons in plain, pointed language, in favor of extemporaneous prayer, and urges his objections to "formal" prayer.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE OF FOREIGN LITERATURE, for November is adorned with an engraving of great beauty, representing "The Tomb of the Scotts" at the tombs of the Foreign Magazines and Reviewers on Carlyle, and the "Died Bore Wilson," who was worth more than the whole Brown & Parsons, agents.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.—We have a specimen number of Mrs. Bailey's little monthly magazine, "The Friend of Youth." It is printed, and embellished with illustrations. The matter is almost wholly well adapted to the taste and moral culture of young people. Mrs. Bailey edited the "Young Visitor," a paper published at Cincinnati for several years, and under her supervision has become a very popular journal among the juveniles of the day. Mrs. Bailey has secured contributors to her little juvenile, which is much to its interest and value. The magazine is published monthly, at Washington, cents per annum, or five copies for \$2.

HOLDEN'S DOCTOR MAGAZINE.—The number of this magazine has just been issued by Pease & Bowers. In addition to the variety of interesting matter, a biography with a portrait, of the Rev. George Holden, distinguished divine of the Methodist Church, accompanies this number.

LITTEL'S LIVING AGE for the week of Nov. 24, is received by Pease & Bowers.

News of the World.

NEW ORLEANS NOV. 16.

AWFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—160 LIVES LOST.—A terrible steamboat occurred here last evening. The steamer, the *Levee*, bound for St. Louis, when about a mile from the shore, exploded, scattering atoms, and also badly injuring passengers and Bostonians, who were lying along the wharf. Louisiana was crowded with passengers, and the other two, which had just arrived, supposed that altogether 100 lives were lost, many wounded. Already 50 dead had been recovered. The Levee is strewn with dead and dying, and hundreds of the wounded are lying about, many wounded. Dead bodies, legs, arms, are scattered in every direction, and the scene of destruction is most awful.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—Captain Kennon, of the steamer *America*, arrested, and held to bail in the sum of \$10,000, was released on Monday morning, having been attributed to a plot. A searching investigation will be made. Many more dead bodies will be found, and the number of killed, it is believed, will be considerably greater.

DETROIT, Nov. 17, 1849.—TROUBLE IN THE INDIAN CAMP MINERS.—Threatening.—We have received intelligence by a reliable informant that great excitement prevailed throughout the Indian camp, which had been attributed to the refusal of the Indians to pay the tax on their lands. The cause of the disturbance is said to be the refusal or neglect of the authorities to compensate the Indians for the lands which they have been in the habit of receiving; while it will place the Pope in still further difficulties, and retard his return to Rome.

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FATAL ACCIDENT.—The ship *Despatch*, Spring, in going through Hurl Gate on the river, struck on the rock; the tide running very strong, the tiller struck the rock, and killed him almost immediately.

AN ISLAND CEDED TO THE U. S.—The U. S. Charge to the Central American Republics having received information of the intention of the English to seize the island of Tigray, in Honduras, and commanding the entire Pacific, has negotiated a treaty with Honduras, by which the island is ceded to the U. S. as will be his Circular, issued to the diplomatic agents in the country.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Leon de Nicaragua, Sept. 29.—Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the island of Tigray, in the Gulf of Fonseca, ceded to the United States of North America, and the negotiations for the same, are now in progress.

I have also the honor to add, that the States has acquired interests in the western States of Honduras, which will not fail to look with indifference upon any measure that shall effect the present order of things.

I am sure, with high consideration, your

E. GEO. S.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE.—The people of Wheeling have begun to express their desire which the erection of the Wheeling Bridge caused to navigating the Ohio. The lake swelled the river so much that several boats were unable to pass the bridge without severing a few feet of their chimes. The boats are now in denunciation of the bridge.

The regular packets between that city and Cincinnati are compelled to tramp through dangerous, dangerous, and expensive passes the obstruction, the time of voyage. The value of the public works in the State, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, now in process of rapid construction, are greatly affected by this obstruction. Suite for a new bridge is to be commenced immediately in both West Virginia and Virginia against the Bridge Company stockholder is individually liable to the amount of his property.

BENJAMIN F. MOUTON, formerly of New Haven, and recently of New Haven, was reported to have been captured by the Mexican pirates at Acapulco.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—Letters from W. says the Journal of Commerce, states that the Post Master General will recommend to a uniform rate of five cents postage with distance.

The English have in the Mediterranean a fleet of 120 guns; one of 116; two of 90; two of 36; and two steamers of 6 guns each.

ROBBERTY OR GOLD DUST.—It was yesterday that a heavy robbery of gold took place at

# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

London correspondent of the Baptist Regi is mentioning that the Rev. Baptist W. Noel accepted a call from the Rev. Mr. Evans's church on John street, London, to become their pastor, adds: "It is said that four hundred of her church will go with him."

Mr. Noel and the Rev. Dr. Steine were appointed by the Evangelical Alliance to go to Paris and one to secure, if possible, the release of the Rev. Achilli.

GRANVILLE, O.—The Baptist church in this town has just completed a new house of worship, a letter before us, dated Nov. 6, written

Rev. Dr. Going, which says: "The house is 52

feet, is well built and finished; that is ready

the bell and clock, and will cost nearly \$7000.

We hope we shall not come out a dollar in debt—

the basement will be completed in a very few

days, the cost of which is included in the above

estimate."

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burgh have begun to experience the obstructions

which the erection of the Wheeling Bridge has

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The late freshet

has however so far delayed several steamboats

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nati, and Louisville, are compelled to resort to

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State and the Pennsylvania Railroad, are material

ly affected by this obstruction. Suits for damages

are to be commenced immediately in both this state

and Virginia against the Bridge Company, and each

stockholder is individually liable to the whole

amount of his property.

BENJAMIN F. MOULTON, formerly of this city

and recently of New Haven, was reported as dead,

but the New Haven Courier thinks he is alive, and

in a Mexican prison at Acapulco.

WE MADE A PROMISE

THAT AS soon as we were prepared to supply the

demand, we would inform the public where

they could obtain

Page's Patent Premium Sash

Faster.

A SUPERIOR SELF ACTING SASH HOLD

ER AND LOCK,

than any other known in Europe or America.

The Scientific American and Farmer and Mechanic, of New York; the Boston Bee and Burris's Citizen, of Worcester, Mass., universally

recommend it.

In this city, Nov. 15th, by Rev. H. B. Soule, Mr.

John L. Cook and Miss Sarah J. Goodwin, both of

this town, also, Mr. F. K. Hodgen and Miss

A. V. Isaacs, both of Winsted, Ct.

In this city, Nov. 15th, by Rev. H. B. Soule,

Mr. Isaac C. Cunningham sold his farm, consisting

of about 500 acres, for \$27,250; and it was estimated

that the sum paid will be well invested.

THE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

of Litchfield County and Vicinity will hold its next

session with the subscriber in Cornwall Hollow on

Tuesday, Dec. 4th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Henry Perkins, D. H. Olmsted, George H. Olmsted,

W. T. Hooker, alternate.

E. N. JENKS, Sec'y.

Cornwall Hollow, Nov. 14th, 1849.

CONN. LITERARY INSTITUTION.

The public examination at the close of the Fall

Term of the Connecticut Literary Institution, will

take place on Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th of November.

The Winter Term will commence on Wednesday, the 28th of November.

D. IVES, Sec.

Suffield, Nov. 13, 1849.

Advertisements.

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# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

## Poetry.

(From the Watchman & Reflector.)

SAMSON.

BY MRS. EMILY C. JUDSON.  
Noon glowed on the hills, and the temple of Dagon  
Now shook 'neath the joy-maddened revellers'  
tread,  
For the champion of Israel was prey to the pagan,  
And the blood of the crushed grape flowed spark-  
ling and red.

Feet chased flying feet, as in wild mazes bounded;  
Like roes of the mountain, Philistia's fair girls;  
Glad gushes of music from ruby lips sounded;

There was wreathing of white arms, and waving  
of curls.

Enthroned in the clouds, rolling up from the altar,  
The giant-like god of the proud nation stood;

Their flesh did not fail, nor the scouring flames  
falter,

And the still air was faint with the incense of  
blood.

And short prayers were muttered, and censers were  
swinging;

In gorgeous piles matted, lay offerings of flowers;

Wild harps were complaining, gay minstrels were  
singing.

While agony noted the captive's lone hours.

But now comes a mock-mournful sound of condol-  
ing,

And forth in his darkness, all haggard and wild,  
His shaggy baw lowing, his glazed eye-balls  
rolling.

The strong man is led by a sunny-haired child.

Now higher the laugh and the rude jest are ringing;

While through the gay revellers round the sad spot  
Where the captive's shrunk arms to the pillars are  
clinging,

And altar, and wine-cup, and dance are forgot.

His right arm is lifted—they laugh to behold it,

So wasted and yellow, and bony and long;

His forehead is bowed, and the black locks that  
fold it

Seem stirring with agony, wordless and strong.

His right arm is lifted, but feebly it quivers,—

That arm which has singly with multitudes striv-  
en;

Beneath the cold sweat-drops his mighty frame  
shivers,

And now his pale lips move in pleadings to Hea-  
ven—

God of my sires, my foes are thine—

Oh, bend unto my last, faint cry!

The strength—the strength that once was mine!

Then let me die!

The course thy finger marked I've run,

And now I would no longer stay;

They've shut me from the glorious sun,

In my own clay.

I stand, the heathen's Jeet and scorn,

A sightless, desolate old man :

My country's blessing was I born,

Philistia's ban.

I've been the terror of thy foes ;

I've ruled thy people at thy call;

Now, sunk in shame, oppressed with woes,

Thus must I fall !

Oh, give me back my strength again,

For one brief moment let me feel

That lava-flood in every vein,

Those nerves of steel.

My strength ! my strength ! great God of heaven !

In agony I raise my cry ;

One triumph o'er my foes be given !

Then let me die !

A light from the darkened orb stole in quick flash-  
es.

The crisp, matted locks to long sable wreaths  
sprung,

The hot blood came purpling in fountain-like dash-  
es,

And to the carved pillars his long fingers clung.

His brawny arm straightened, its music displaying ;

Like bars wrought of iron, the tense sinews stood;

Each thick, swollen vein, o'er his swarthy limbs  
straying,

Was knotted and black, with the pressure of  
blood.

One cheer from the crowd, one long, loud peal of  
laughter,—

The captive bowed low, and the huge columns  
swayed,

The firm chaprel quivered, stooped arch, beam  
and rafter,

And the temple of Dagon a ruin was laid.

Earth groaned 'neath the crash, and rose circling to  
heaven

Fierce, half-smothered cries, as the gurgling life  
fled ;—

Day passed—and no sound broke the silence of  
even,

Save the jackal's low howl, as he crouched o'er  
the dead.

Maulmain, July 15, 1849.

## Religious & Moral

From the Vermont Chronicle, 1827.

### The Worth of a Dollar.

About thirty years ago Deacon M. was travelling from a town on the eastern border of Vermont, to another on the western side of the same State. Passing over the mountainous part of the country between the Connecticut and Union rivers, he perceived the heavens to be gathering blackness; the sound of distant thunder was seen to be fast approaching. The traveller was then in a forest; no place of shelter appeared; and he hastened on till he arrived at a small hut just on the border of the woods. The rain, just then, began to rush down with power. He sprang from his horse, pulled off his saddle, and without ceremony, darted into the house.—Surprised to see no family but a single female with an infant child, he began to apologize for his sudden appearance, hoped she would not be alarmed, but permit him to tarry until the rain abated, it was so violent. The woman replied that she was glad that any one happened to come in, for she was much terrified by thunder.

"But why, madam," said he, "should you be afraid of thunder? It is the voice

of God, and will do no harm to those who love him, and commit themselves to his care."

After conversing with her awhile on this topic, he inquired whether she had any neighbors that were religious. She told him she had neighbors about two miles off; but whether they were religious, she knew not; only she heard some man was in the habit of coming there to preach once a fortnight. Her husband went once, but she had never been to their meeting. In regard to everything of a religious kind she appeared to be profoundly ignorant.

The rain had now passed over and the face of nature smiled. The pious deacon about to depart expressed to the woman his thanks for her hospitality, and his earnest desire for the salvation of her soul.

He earnestly besought her to read her Bible daily, and to give good heed to it as a light shining in a dark place. She, with tears in her eyes confessed that she had been. They had never been able to buy one.

"Could you read one if you had it?" "Yes sir, and would be glad to do so."

"Poor woman," said he, "I do heartily pity you—farewell."

He took his saddle, went to his horse and was preparing to pursue his journey. But he reflected—"This poor woman is in need of a Bible. O that I had one to give her! but I have not. As for money to buy one, I had none to spare—I have none to spare—I have no more than will be absolutely necessary for my expense home. I must go—but if I leave this woman without the means to procure the word of God, she may perhaps perish for lack of knowledge. What shall I do?"

A voice whispered, "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord. Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days." His heart responded, "I will trust the Lord." He took a dollar from his purse, went back and desired the woman to take it; and as soon as possible procure for herself a Bible. She promised to do so, saying that she knew where one could be obtained.

He again took his leave, and set off. As there were but a few taverns on the road he asked for lodgings at the private house against which he happened to be when night overtook him. He had yet a few pieces of change in his pocket; but as a journey of two or three days was before him he proposed to make his supper on a cold morsel which he happened to have with him. But when the family came round the table to take their evening repast, the master of the house strongly invited the stranger to dine with them—not only so, but to crave God's blessing on their meal. He now began to feel himself among friends, and at liberty to speak freely on divine things. The family appeared gratified in listening to his discourse till a late hour. It was a season of refreshing to their thirsty souls. In the morning the deacon was urged to tarry till breakfast but declined; the distance he had to travel required him to set off early. His benefactor would take no compensation and he departed after having given him many thanks.

He travelled on till late in the morning when finding no public house, he stopped again at a private one for refreshment.—While waiting he lost no time to recommend Christ and him crucified to the family. When ready to depart he offers to pay the mistress of the house, who had waited upon him very kindly, for his repast, and the oats for his horse; but she would receive nothing. Thus he went on calling for entertainment as often as he needed it, and recommending religion wherever he called; and though always offering, as another traveller would do, to pay his expenses; but no one would accept the money; although it was not known but that he had a good supply; for he told them not, and his appearance was not mean; at home, he was a man of wealth. What, thought he, does this mean? I never was treated in this way on a journey before. The dollar given to the destitute woman recurred to his mind; and conscience replied, I have been well paid. It is, indeed, lending to the Lord. On the second day after he left the cottage in the wilderness he arrived safely home, and still had money for the poor, having been at no cost whatever.

About one year and a half after this, a stranger called at the house of deacon M. for some refreshment. In the course of the conversation he observed that he lived when at home, on the other side of the mountains, near the Connecticut river.—The deacon inquired whether the people in the vicinity were paying attention to religion. And the reply was "Not much."

"But," continued he, "in a town twenty or thirty miles back from the river, where I am acquainted there has been a powerful revival. The commencement of it was very

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